WASHINGTON.

A Sad Day in the United States Senate.

DULNESS IN THE HOUSE

Poland's Committee Directed to Fish Deeper in the Pool of Corruption.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Text of the Bill to Repeal the Tax on Deposits in Savings Banks.

NO INCREASE IN M. C.'S SALARIES.

Nominations and Confirmations-The St. Mary's Canal-Acts of Congress Signed by the President-C. K. Garrison on Congressional Virtue-A Good Order by Secretary Boutwell-The Congressional Reporting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1873. The Senate Sad and Unhappy-Colfax Virtuously Indignant-Appearance of the Injured Innocents.

The Senate was not in a happy frame of mind this morning when Colfax, with a look of grim despair in the place of his old smile, rapped to order and then made his exit to talk to-night on temperance at Trenton. The seat of Patterson, the other forgetful speculator in Crédit Mobilier, was racant, while Wilson looked anxiously around, as if in search of some man who doubts his pleasant little history of his transactions with Ames and Alley. Harlan appeared like an itinerant preacher whose Senatorial sands of life had nearly run out. Trumbull evidently felt that he also must soon leave the seat which ne has occupied since 1858. Hill, of Georgia, tried to look martyr-like, and so did Sawyer, of South Carolina, with half a dozen other carpet-baggers, who must march forth in a few weeks. It was a doleful spectacle, and such funeral solemnity prevailed that permission was refused Nye to have an even, ing session, when he could humorously illustrate the glories attendant on the grant of an additional subsidy to the Webb Pacific lines. Nye pleaded pathetically that it would be his last appearance as a heavy comedian on the Senatorial stage; but those who had often laughed at his jokes refused to give him a chance to repeat them. Colfax is rather a pet with the Senators, although he talks too much in the chair, and the prospect of having to give him up for Wilson has not been plea sant. But to see him go forth into the cold world deprived of his good name will be a melancholy spectacle. He professes virtuous indignation at the statements of Ames, and pronounces them "Inspectable cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms-Moses Dillon is his name-will swear that he paid the check made payable to Schuyler Colfax. Had it been a member, Dillon says, he might have forgotten about it; but when the Speaker came into the cashroom to present such a check, and pocketed the money for it, an impression was made on his memory. Who wonders? And why has Schuyler thus saddened the hearts of his friends in the Senate by going out like a piece of damp fireworks, with a few feeble sputterings and a very bad Who wonders that the Senate is sad?

A Duil Day in the House-Only \$200,000 for the Vienna Exposition-The Du-buque and Sioux City Railroad To Be

Inquired Into.
The House was dull to-day. The mutual admiraration society, which consists of about half a dozen members on both sides, having exploded their windy ammunition on Shellabarger's bill, the House was permitted to transact considerable business in Committee of the Whole. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was discussed and passed. There was also a debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, but the House adjourned without voting on it. Banks called up the Senate bill appropriating reduced to \$200,000 and passed. In the morning hour Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution of inquiry Congress had in the stock of the Dubuque and Sloux City Railroad. Randall offered an amendment including the Central Pacific, which was accepted, and the resolution passed.

Bombardier General Butler Reminded

of Something.
As General Butler, the vallant bombardler of past

beiligerent scenes. was passing through a corridor of the House of Representatives this afternoon, he was accosted by Mrs. Bowen, of South Carolina, a in his various troubles:—
"General," said she, "can I say a word to you !"

"Madame," responded the bombardier, in a loud, gruff tone, "I have always made it a rule never to speak to a woman in the Capitol."

"And I," retorted Mrs. Bowen, in a shrill, clear voice, "have always made it a rule never to speak to a man that I knew was not a gentleman. I regret that I have departed from it in the present Exit the bombardier, very red in the face.

A Blundering Proposition to Raise the Pay of Members of Congress—The Gov-

ernment and the Pacific Railroad. The venerable Mr. Donald, who was I clerk of the old Saxon Witenagemot, and has been at the desk of the Senate since the days of Washington, ambled through the Legislative Appropriation bill this afternoon, mumbling sentences together, like the links of sausages turned out from a machine Sherman made a move to raise the salagies of a few of the Treasury pets, but when he found that it was proposed to raise other, salaries he backed square out, to the disgust, of the expectant beneficiaries who were in the gallery. Then Hill, or Georgia, moved an ameradment raising the pay of Congressmen from "5, 00 to \$8,000, but stupidly called for the yeas and nays, as if any virtuous Senator could record als vote in favor of raising his own salary, and, the proposition was beaten. But the tug of war will come to-morrow, when the Senate will vote on the amendment repealing that section of the act of 1871 which commanded Boutwell to pay in cash for one-half of the government transportation over the Pacific railroads. Patterson and Wilson voted for this section in 1871, as did Cameron, Cragin, Harian, Nye, Pomerey and the carpet-baggers. How will they vote now? Public Buildings-\$2,000,000 for the New York Post Office.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning heard Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, in relation to his estimates for public buildings throughout the country under control of the Treasury. They agreed to allow nearly two million dollars for the continuation of the work upon the Court House and Post Office in New York, \$2,000,000 for the Chicago and \$1,000,000 for the St. Louis Post office.

The Savings Banks Deposits Tax Repeal

The following is the text of the bill recently in troduced in the House by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to repeal taxes imposed upon deposits in savings banks and institutions for savings :-

savings banks and institutions for savings:—
Be it enacted, &c.—That all taxes imposed upon deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings limits or savings institutions, having no capital, whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same on interest for the benefit of depositors only, and which do no other business of banking, be and the same are hereby repeated.

Mr. Eames also introduced the following bill in

relation to returns of savings banks and institu

relation to returns of savings balls and tions for savings:

Be it enseted, &c., That the returns required by law of deposits of associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds or savings institutions for the six months next preceding the lat day of January, 1873, shall be made in the same manner, and the tax imposed upon such deposits for said period of six months shall be the same as if the act entitled "Act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872, had, except where otherwise therein provided, taken effect on the 1-t day of July, 1872.

Roth these bills and å number of others, merely

Both these bills and & number of others, merely duplicates, are before the Ways and Means Committee, which as yet has not considered them. The Fight for the Congressional Report

ing and Printing.
The Printing Committees of the two houses met in joint session to-day to discuss who shall report and print the debates for the coming three Con-gresses. Government Printer Clapp, who is one of Fenton's protegés, wants to carry this great job to his establishment, as it will give him the employment of dity or sixty hands as patronage where with to secure his retention in office. But it is well known here that if this is done the expense will be enormous, while the work cannot be so faithfully executed as by private persons. W. J. Murtagh, proprietor of the Republican, is the lowest bona fide bidder, and is backed by Mr. Shepperd, Governor Cooke and other rich men. Meanwhile, Bailey & Rives want to extend their con-tract and go on with the work.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning postponed the subject of refunding the cotton tax intil after Mr. Beck's bill is printed. This bill embodies the views of the sub-committee appointed by the Ways and Means Committee to consider the

The United States and Vénezuela Steam ship Subsidy.

The Senate Committee on Commerce gave a special hearing today to the parties interested in the United States and Venezuela Steamship Company bill, providing for a subsidy of \$200,000 per year. Samuel H. Randall, of New York, attorney for the company, addressed the committee, furnishing statistics in reference to our commerce with Vene-

zuela and the adjoining republics.

The Title to the St. Mary's Canal. The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day voted to report a bill providing for a transfer of the title to the St. Mary's Fall Canel from the State of Michigan to the United States as soon as the tolls of the said canal shall have reimbursed the State for its expenditures thereon. It is understood to be the purpose of the government to enlarge and otherwise improve this canal after

acquiring possession.

The Louisiana Investigation. In the Committee on Privileges and Elections the investigation into the Louisiana contested Senatorship commenced. Mr. Ray was sworn and examined by the committee and was cross-examined by Mr. McMillan as to the manner and date of returns, commissions, decisions of the Courts, &c. Messrs. Ray and McMillan will consult friends respectively and name representatives to-morrow. The committee then adjourned until eleven o'cleck to-morrow.

The Geneva Award. The House Judiciary Committee to-day considered General Butler's bill to distribute the Geneva award, and agreed upon the principal features thereof. The bill will be reported to the House now by General Butler, who will ask that it be recommitted to the committee to be perfected. Acts of Congress Signed by the President

The President to-day signed the following acts of Congress:—An act authorizing the First National Bank of Newnan, Georgia, to change its name and tions upon the alienation of the Miami Indian lands in the State of Kansas; an act regulating the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the session of said assemblies; an act providing for the payment of loyal citizens of Loudon county, Virginla, herein named, for their property taken by the military authorities of the United States. C. K. Garrison and His Opinion of Con-

gressional Virtue. The statement in these columns a few days ago, to the effect that C. K. Garrison in his testim before Poland's committee had asserted that he believed every other Congressman was a scoundrel is calculated to misrepresent the testimony of that gentleman. In justice to him it should be said. he merely remarked, "Well, gentlemen, you know I cannot give an opinion in the matter, for I know nothing about it, except from hearsay or what is in the newspapers, and if I should believe half that appears in the newspapers I would have to believe one-haif of you gentlemen to be scoundrels." remark was made in a playful way, and

statement in a very different light. Lighthouse Keepers To Be Appointed by

the Board Hereafter. Secretary Boutwell to-day, informed the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board that hereafter the Board should have control of the appointment of lightouse keepers. These appointments have been controlled by political influence.

Burnside and His Australian Line of General Burnside appeared to-day before the Senate Postal Committee and opened his batteries squarely on the Webb line of steamers, between San Francisco, Honolulu, Australia and New Zealand. It is understood that Colonel Tom Scott is

allied with Burnside, and the two make a strong A Hint for the Marine Insurance Com-

panies.

Why don't the insurance companies who lost by the depredations of the Alabams, and other Confederate cruisers send a confidential man here to retain as counsel some of those legal Congressmen who are now making a show of fight against awarding those companies anything? retain them ? 60000?
Gilmore Offering to Blow at the Inau-

guration Ball.
Patrick Sarsfield Gilmere, having blown out Bos ton at his grand Coliscum festivals, now wants to bring his band here and furnish the music for the inauguration ball, which the local toot horns don't

fancy and against which they protest.

The Albany Burgess Corps at the White House. A delegation of the Albany Burgess Corps was in

this city to-day and paid its respects to President Grant and Governor Cooke. This military organization will take active part in the forthcoming Presidential inauguration exercises.

Visitors at the White House.

The White House to-day was visited by a large number of persons, many of whom had interviews with the President. Among the distinguished callers was Secretary Delano, who had just reached Washington from his trip to Cuba, and who called to pay his respects to the President. Mr. Delano was congratulated by many friends upon his return, and on the apparent improved condition of his health. Among other visitors who had interviews with the President were the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Treasury; Senators Sherman, Wilson, Boreman, and several members of the House of Representatives. Ex-Governor Pinchback, accompanied by Attorney General Williams, also had an interview with the President. The visit was formal, and of no significance beyond that

of courtesy to the Executive.

Arrival of Ex-Governor Warmoth. Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, arrived nere to-day, and will testify before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Eleections concern-

ing the Louisiana troubles.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session to-day, con-

firmed the following nominations:-Indian Agents—B. H. Miles, for the Kickapoo agency, Kansas; J. M. Hawarth, for the Kiowa and Comanche agency, Indian Territory; J. D. Miles, for the Upper Arkansas agency, Indian Territory; V. H. Newlin, Potawatomic agency, Kansas.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were :-Currency.....

Ravages of the Great Washington Plague.

Terrible Mortality at the Capitol.

LIST OF THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

Melting and Metrical Tributes to Their Memory.

"THE EVIL MEN DO LIVES AFTER THEM."

The terrible and widespread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are larming the whole nation. The epizootic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and; meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective santtary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted (contrary to our usual custom) free of charge :-

AMES, HOAX, of Massachusetts.—Died of Crédit Mobilier (long and lingering illness), aged 69. O loity worth, whose virtues were unknown; O shining light, whose glamor was unseen; Whose latest spasm of godlike work has shown What men were not, but what they might have been.

have been. Thou toldst the truth, tho' hid 'neath many O concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Ratiroad who received a higher dividend than 750 per cent tre cord-ally invited to attend the funeral. Massachusetts papers please copy. ALLEY, JOHN B., of Massachusetts.—Died of C. M. (not cholera morbus—was discovered with the disease too late for the physic), aged about a

o'er this sad wreck let mankind never dally;
Fraud knocked down every ninepin in this Alley.
This is nobody's funeral.

This is nobody's funeral.

ALLISON, JOHN B., of Iowa, died of C. M. (an over-ose of dividend hastened his departure), agod 50

ears.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison,
The Hoax thou couldst not raily;
If so scon done, why wer't begun,
Thou-fragrant son of Alley ?
Remains will be embalmed.

BINGHAM, JOHN A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes), aged 62 years. Moan for him, welkin, he'll wake you no more
With shouts against their, Buckeye Bingham.
The death bells shall boom how he garnered his

And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em. Announcement of funeral hereafter. Ohio papers please copy.

Ohio papers please copy.

BROOKS, JIM, of New York, died of C. M. (protesting to the last that he was well in health, no remedles were administered), aged 62.

He chattered, chattered as he went To join the great Salt River;
Hoax might threat or Hoax relent,
But he'd deny jorever.

'Mong well-filled "banks" his way he picked, With watered "Credits," ever McComb might "dam," McComb convict,
Jim Brooks denied forever.

His funeral will have no political significance. HIS funeral will have no political significance.

COLPAX, SMILER, of Indiana, died of C. M. (the agonies of this poor victum were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit Mobilier), aged 42.

A beautiful smiler came in our midst,
Too lively and fair to remain;
They stretched him on racks till the soul of Colfax Flapped up into Heaven again.

May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a smiler,

smiler, Who dividends gets on the brain!

Indiana papers please copy.

DAWES, HENRY L., of Massachusetts, died, of C.

f. (he had the reputation of having a powerful
onstitution, but it was evidently a delusion),

aged 57.

Retrencher! Leader! Thou hast left us;
Plymouth Rock thy loss will feel;
For a pottage-mess bereft us.
Old Honesty is ausgespielt.
Funeral strictly private. No wake. GARFIELD, JAMES A., of Ohio., died of C. M. struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but was no use. He caved in unexpectedly), aged

Here rests his head upon its lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and misfortune known;
Mobilier irowned upon his humble berth,
And Hoax Ames henceforth marked him for

his own. Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Wash-ngton, D. C. No cards.

ington, D. C. No cards.

Keller, William D., of Pennsylvania, died of C.

M. (too much iron in his blood and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer), aged 60,

Weep not "pig iron," public dear,
He is not dead, tho' sleeping here;
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim,
Mobilier put a head on him.

His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one-horse funeral announced hereafter.

Patterson, James W., of New Hampshire, died of

casket. A one-norse funeral announced hereafter.

PATTERSON, JAMES W., of New Hampshire, died of
C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends;
he persisted to the end in supposing it was a different complaint), aged 50 years.

Peaceful be Uriah's slumber,
Heep-ed he is in burial low;
Thirty shares his coffin cumber,
How it is yourself you know.

Mourning by Senators for thirty days. A granite
sarcophagus will enclose the mummy.

Scopfeld, Glenni W., of Pennsylvania, died of C.

Scoring, Glenni W., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (passed off quietly), aged 53. Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,

Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,
Stopped Navy Scoffeld bland.
He held him with his glittering eye
And with his skinny hand.
Then Scoffeld qid a hellish thing
"And it did work him wo.
His ten shares clipped him on the wing
And laid the Quaker low.
"ennsylvania papers piease cony. Funera

Pennsylvania papers please copy. Funeral at an early day. Music by the band: "Down in a coal mine."

WILSON, HENRY, of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (great hopes were entertained of his recovery).

great nopes were entertained of his recovery aged 61.

His sinnings sore long time he bore,
Like martyr on a rock,
Till bad Hoax Ames, of sinful games,
Had eased him of his stock.
His "sole" had ne'er into the void been cast
Had he "waxed" firm and stuck unto his "last
Natick (Mass.) papers please copy. Memori services at Fancuil Hall. No Irish need apply.

wilson—James F., of lows, died of C. M. (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excellent heaith), aged 45.

Tears, die tears! he knew not what they meant, but counted them three dolors for a share;

They blotted out a life we thought well spent—
Ah! was his sweetness nothing but a snare?

Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes.

Free list entirely suspended.

HUNKY OLIVER AMES.

What He Knows About the Dividend Giving Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier-His Statement to the Wilson Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1873. The Wilson Investigating Committee met at one o'clock. Oliver Ames was sworn—Witness has been connected with the Union Pacinc Railroad; was a stockholder late in 1865; afterwards a director, and was made President in 1866; was now a stockholder and director; was connected with the Crédit Mobilier, and had knowledge of the contract with Oakes Ames; no work was done on the road under that contract until after its assignment to a board of trustees, of which witness was one; was the President of the road when he executed the contract on behalf of the company; was President when the Davis contract was assigned to the same Board of Trustees; has the books and papers show-ing the proceedings of the Board of Trustees under these contracts; he had brought them here with

him.

The Chairman—Will you show what it cost the trustees to build that portion of the road embraced in the

A. I am not familiar with the books and would prefer to wait until the gentlemen having better knowledge of them than myself shall arrive. The witness, however, examined the books of the

Credit Mobilier, with the view of answering the

information.

Witness was examined at length as to subscriptions to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. Among the subscribers in 1856 was

JAMES PISK, JR.,

for 5.000 shares; Fisk and associated parties also subscribed for 5.000 additional shares, but none of them were ever paid for. The witness was also interrogated relative to subscript ons authorized to be made by the trustees of the Credit Mobilier to stock of the Union Pacific Railroad.

During the exam nation, the witness said that Cakes Ames' contract could not have been obtained so low as it was if the completed portion of the road had not been included in the contract.

The Chairman—Did you not, by virtue of the contract with Cakes Ames, which included 188 miles of road already completed, derive a large profit from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

contract with Cakes Ames, which included 138 miles of road already completed, derive a large profit from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and was not the profit made the very instant the contract was assigned to the trustees? A. It was. Q. Did not the Crédit Mobilier, a few months after, deciare a large dividend? A. We did. Q. Were not all the assets out of which the Crédit Mobilier made a dividend obtained from the time of the assignment until the cividends were made? A. They were.

Q. Was not a large portion of the dividend derived from the extension of the contract over that part of the road already built and accepted by the government? A. It probably was.

Q. What did the 138 miles of completed road included in the Oakes Ames contract cost? A. I do not know.

cluded in the Oakes Ames contract cost? A. I do not know.

Question by Mr. Swan—Did you represent to the government parties in authority that the portion of the road referred to was a finished road and fully equipped, and did you not receive your bonds accordingly in conformity with the law? A. The government commissioners inspected every twenty miles of the road and reported its completion to the government; the road was equipped for running purposes, but not to the extent of accommodating travel; the government accepted the road as finished and the bonds were paid.

Q. Do you know how much money was spent for engine houses, engines, &c., after the road was accepted? A. A good many hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Hoar—Did the contract with Oakes Ames

Mr. Hoar—Did the contract with Oakes Ames bind him to do the portion of the road already accepted anything more than to take an additional sum of money in payment for it? A. The contract bound Oakes Ames to iurnish a certain number of engines and cars, which he did.

Mr. Shellabarger—Were not all the machinery and rolling stock at the rate of \$7.500 a mile included in the Oakes Ames contract already included in the preceding contract? A. I think the required amount of rolling stock had not been put on the road at the time of concluding the Oakes Ames contract. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23, 1873. At the Wharton trial to-day several witnesses were examined for the defence, among whom were Gorham Moale, Mrs. General Chilton, Ellen Deder ick, a colored servant of Mrs. Wharton, and Miss Nellie Wharton. The latter testified that after Mr. Van Ness had partaken of claret at her mother's and pronounced it bitter, the residue in the bot-tle was poured into a glass, which she drank, and observed nothing peculiar about the taste; when Mr. Van Ness left the house she accompanied him to the door; on her return her mother took up Mr. Van Ness' glass and drank from it more than he had; neither of them experienced any ill effects.

Dr. Horatio G. Wood, of Philadelphia, testined that he held the chair of clinical lectures on the diseases of the nervous system of the University of Pennsylvania; I have made toxicology a special study, and am now engaged in preparing an elaborate work on toxicology, in connection with other branches of medicine; I am also a professor of medicał botany; I have heard the testimony of Mr. Van Ness and Drs. Williams and Chew; I am fully of the opinion that the attack of Mr. Van Ness on the 19th June was a very simple form of a natural disorder, and that no person in existence could have caused the symptoms observed; I am positive that the attack of Tuesday was not due to poison and am equally positive that no person and am equally positive that no person and no compound of poisons could have occasioned the attack of the 24th June; the first attack could not have been due to strychnia, because that could not have been administered without giving a most intense bitter taste to the vehicle through which it is conveyed. The witness then described the symptoms of poisoning by strychnia.

The cross-examination of Dr. Wood was commenced but not concluded when the Court adjourned.

BALL OF THE HEAVY WEIGHTS. Van Ness' glass and drank from it more than he

BALL OF THE HEAVY WEIGHTS.

This weighty affair came off last evening at Irving Hall without any serious accident. There might have been a larger attendance if the street cars could have hauled down town all the heavy fellows on the Supper Committee, but the snow storm interfered, and there was insufficient horse power to bring the full complement of members to started about midnight that a party of three heavy started about midnight that a party of three heavy weights trying to reach Irving Hall on foot were buried in a snow drift and unable to stir. It was evident this was a hoax, as the quantity of snow that fell would be insufficient to cover Sam McGraw's 450 pounds. The floor committee of fourteen members weighed an enormous figure, the average of each man being 300 pounds. Jacob Eberhead alone kicks the beam at 400. Busch stayed at home in Jersey with his 457 pounds, which was a slight diminution in the aggregate weight of the Association. Pete Braisted put himself in training on mush and milk, but could only swear to 250 pounds avoirdupols.

pois.

The dances were very lively under the circumstances, and the lookers on enjoyed all the pleasant excitement of speculating on the floor giving way when it shook to the elephantine capers of the tiptop heavy iellows. The ball was, on the whole, a

A RIC RREWERY RERNED.

Fire in Fifty-fifth Street Last Night-Los About \$25,000.

A fire occurred last evening in the Oriental Brewery building, on Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues. It was first noted by passers-by, who gave the alarm to the persons in the office. as the workmen had stopped their labor in notion can be had as to the cause of the fire. It is believed to have begun near the gain mill, on the second floor of hegunnear the gain mill, on the second floor of the building. The firemen arrived at the scene very quickly, though the storm greatly impeded the progress of the engines. By the time they had got to vork the flames had a good headway. The grain burned with a fierce heat and gave out a vry thick smoke, that greatly retarded them in their labors. The building, which was thirty feet h depth and covered three lots, was set some distance back from the street, and in front of it a brick structure intended to be used as a part of he brewery, is being built. The brewery itself wis thus protected from the gusts that swept through the streets, and this circumstance aided the firemen in confining the flames. The brewery wascompletely gutted, and the damage to it is estimited at about \$12,000. The damage to the stock couldnot be estimated as it was not known whether the beer contained in the vatus in the vaults had ben injured by the water. Messrs. Hoffman & Merekle, the proprietors, had their property insured as follows:—Resolute Company, \$2,500; Merchant' and Mutual, \$2,500; Empire, of New York, \$2,500 Standard, \$2,500.

A fire discovered and put out by officer Dunn, of the Twenty-thirdprecinct, yesterday, caused a loss to the proprietor Joseph Hildebrandt, in avenue A, between Eighty-lighth and Eighty-ninth streets, of \$50. It was cased by an overneated iurnace.

ARMY ORDER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1873.

The superintegient of the mounted recruiting service has been lirected to forward 100 recruits to Omaha for assynment to the Third cavalry, also 100 to Taylor barneks at Louisville for assignment to the Seventh evalry.

TAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1873. Surgeon D. Kanedy has been detached from the Richmond and piced on waiting orders; Surgeon B. F. Gibbs from duy at New Orleans and ordered to the Richmond, aikey West; Paymaster S. T. Brown detached as Navi Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro on the reportini of his relief; Passed Assistant Paymaster A. N. Sacon detached from the Bureau of Provisions an Clothing and ordered to take a passage in the stamer of the 3d of April next for that duty.

NOTED BURGLARS CAGED IN BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1873.

Detectives Ctack and Maron arrested two noted burgiars lat night in this city. They had in their possession large amount of jewelry, supposed to have ben stolen, and a full kit of burglars' tools. Most of the jewelry is marked and is supposed to have een stolen from private houses supposed to hav been stolen from private houses or hotels.

Among the artiles are a valuable gold hunting

Among the arties are a valuable gold hunting case chronometewatch, No. 23,492; a lady's gold hunting case wath, with the name partly erased, but supposed to t Annie or Alice Funk; a heavy gold cross, set wh pearls, marked R. M. Burton. The police authrities desire owners for the property so as tchold the prisoners. Part of the jewelry is marketonly, with initials.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Custom House Republicans Becoming Magnanimous.

How by Concessions They Intend to Win the Charter Victory.

Havemeyer Democrats vs. the Republicans All Round.

The Ins and Cuts of the New Policy and Its Probable Results.

TURNING THE TABLES ON THE ENEMY.

That Old Underground Railway and the Rights of the Minority.

The discussion over the, new charter which was had yesterday afternoon before the Joint Committee on Cities does not seem, after all, to have con-vinced everybody that the Custom House republicans and the reformers who are not republicans in New York city are willing to pull together for what s commonly called the public weal. There is evidently a gulf between them that cannot be easily bridged, and if there ever was a doubt about the parties, the way in which George Bliss and his confrères, during the session of the two committees, pitched into these republican members of the Committee of Seventy, who professed to be more inter-

THE WELL-BEING OF ALL CITIZENS, regardless of their political faith, than they were to further the aims of any particular clique, ought to be sufficient to set the question at rest. There are those, indeed, who believe that as between the two there is no room for compromise, but I have come into the possession of certain facts during the past few days which show conclusively that the leaders on the majority side of the House are by no means so stiff-necked now as they were a week ago. It is only natural, after all, that they should have started out as they did, with the determination to make everybody and everything on their part submit to their wishes. But this determina tion was suddenly made and was only given positive force by the action of

MEN HIGH IN OFFICE, whose motives were above reproach, and which action, the organization of the House once accomplished, served in a great measure to bring about, strange as it may seem, the very concilia tory spirit which is beginning to crop out unmistakably among the chief backers of the new charter. It is certain that they will not regret their implied, if not expressed, willingness to hear all the "inside" opposition have to say and be heard as to what kind of a charter New York must have, and at the same time to give all outsiders of both

as to what kind of a charter New York must have, and at the same time to give all outsiders of both political sides who have anything good to offer an opportunity to present their claims. Yet it is apparent that while they are at present in favor of allowing the widest latitude of discussion, even among their own rank and file, as regards the merits and demerits of the bill, they have

PUT THEIR FOOT DOWN

as to the thing, viz.:—That while everybody's views, be he democrat or republican, are to be treated with respect in committee or in the House, the fact should not be lost sight of that Havemeyer is Mayor of New York, and that he is a pronounced democrat. This is the real rul, apparently, now, and it is pretty certain that it will be the only real mod d'ordre hereafter during the session by which the republicans can be made to understand that, so far as city matters are concerned, they must stand shoulder to shoulder, no matter what patriotic inducements may be offered by the other party to turn them aside from

This difference between Havemeyer and the republicans, as I have already intimated, the leaders in power are quite willing to smooth over by proper compromises, but, as neither side is willing to yield to the other every pet idea it has conceived on the subject of city reform, it may be that actual reform will fall to the ground altogether. The struggle is now a plain one, and although the ins and outs and the would-be independents on both sides are trying hard to convince the unsophisticated that

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD,

always, even in legistative matters, the fact remains that over and above all ideas of reform for the city is the question of the success of the republicans on the one side, who, made victorious by the late elections, and, therefore, by all the rules of war fair winners of the spoils, are actuated by the best of

tions, and, therefore, by all the rules of war fair winners of the spoils, are actuated by the late elections, and therefore, by all the rules of war fair winners of the spoils, are actuated by the best of party motives to reign supreme; and on the other side, of the success of the reform democrats, who, under Havemeyer, Green, Tilden and John Kelly, are seeking to profit by the stand Havemeyer has already taken in city matters to strengthen the democratic party, and at the same time, while they make it

already taken in city matters to strengthen the democratic party, and at the same time, while they make it

THE REAL PARTY OF REFORM

are trying to place it so far above the chances of defeat in the inture that the present schemes of the republicans to get absolute control of the city will iall to naught. The struggle will be made more and more manifest as the session wears on, and as it will doubtless make each party husband its strength for the greater emergencies of the occasion as well as to endeavor to outdo the other in good works that may be, if not meet for repentance at least

WORTHY OF POPULAR APPROVAL,

the people in the long run may be greatly the gainers. The prespects now are that the republicans, by backing down a little from their previously conceived strict charter views, will gain a great deal, and that they are willing to concede much, but not to the extent the reform democrats are anxious they should. By refusing all concessions it is evident that, in the present temper of the two houses, they would injure themselves. By being conciliatory, as they apparently intend to be, from this out they will rob the opposition of its own thunder and in the end gain the supremacy.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS

were opened to-day by the reading of a telegraphic despatch from Roscoe Conkling expressing his thanks for his re-election. There were various bills of various degrees of importance brought forward, among them the old Vanderbilt Underground Railway and a bill to regulate gas in New York and Brooklyn and to appoint a Gas inspector. The Underground is an old stager, and, although it was introduced by Senator Murphy, he disclaims fathering it altogether. It takes possession of most of the Battery for its depots, and runs under Broadway to Eighth avenue, where it connects with the Hariem and New Haven tracks. Taken all in all it is a very magnificent and hopeless proposition.

THE GAS REGULATION BILL, is presented by Mr. Perry of Brooklyn, and provides for brighter lights at cheaper rates than the two citie

apphances that the citizens are not cheated of their life, and that its price is not "stuck on" too high.

A LITTLE COUNTRY BILL, introduced by Senator Allen, of Chautauqua, providing that the village of Jamestown may take stock in a manufacturing project, was the subject of much very sensible and spirited debate.

Senators Tiemann, Madden and Lewis denounced it as the possible pioneer of a new and very dangerous method of diverting the public funds and its somewhat mandatory provisions as a blow even at the liberties of the people. It was doubtless an astonisher to the Senator from Chautauqua to find what a monster he had fathered, but he tended the child as carefully as he could and finally succeeded in having it recommitted for a future hearing to the Committee of the Whole. It the debate had continued much lenger in the acrid style in which Mr. Madden carried it on I doubt not Mr. Allen would have come out of it convinced that he had committed some outrageous plony. At one time during the discussion Mr. Madden, in showing that the minority who might vote against taking the stock proposed would nevertheless have to invest in the manufactory projected, said, "will the Senator tell me if the minority have any rights that the majority is bound to respect?" Allen, in his long, drawing way, replied very quietly (he is a liberal republican and knows what a minority is), "I thought so until the last election—" The hearty laughter of the Senate drowned the conclusion of his remarks, end, under cover of the good humor thus elicited, the shrewd Allen tound a chance to withdraw from the hot war and have his bill recommitted.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM CASSIDY.

At the close of Legislative business Senator Woodin moved to adjourn in respect to the memory of the dead democratic journaints. Senators Murphy and Benedict followed in a similar vein, and the Senate adjourned.

THE NEW YOURS COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

The Committee of Literature of the Senate and the Committee of Literature of the Senate and the Committee of Literature of t

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1873. NOTICES OF BILLS. By Mr. PALERN-Relative to commercial paper; also to allow municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.

BULLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Benedice—Relative to the adoption of children.
By Mr. D. P. Wood—To authorize the authorities of Syracuse to pay William Burke for the construction of a sewer from St. Joseph's Hospital to Willow street.
By Mr. Tirkann-Directing the Supervisors of New York to raise by tax \$1.50 per annum or every child supported by the "Union Home and School for the Maintenance of Children of Volunteers."
Schator Persay introduced a bill providing that the standard of

standard of THE ILLUMINATING POWER OF THE GAS furnished by any New York or Brooklyn company shall be, when burning through a twenty-four hole Argand burner at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, equal to the light of sixteen sperm candles burning each at the rate of twenty grains per bour, and

light of sixteen sperm candles burning each at the rate of twenty grains per hour, and of such gas shall not exceed \$3 per 1,000 feet. The Governor may nominate and the benate confirm an inspector of Gas, who shall hold once three years, and creceive an annual salary of \$5,000; and also two assistants, one at \$2,500 per annum and another at \$2,500; the inspectors to make monthly tests of the gas furnished for use in the cities named, and report the same through the daily press. Each company shall it up a photometer at their works to admit of the lests required as above; the salaries of the inspectors to be paid pro rata by the various companies.

works to admit of the tests required as above; the salaries of the inspectors to be paid prorate by the various companies.

Senator Murry introduced a bill to incorporate

AN UNDERGROWN RAILWAY

Company in New York city. It provides that Origen Vandenbergh and his associates may construct an underground railway under the following avenues and streets:—Commencing at Battery place, southwesterly from Bowling Green, thence under Broadway to Fourteenth street, Union square, under the southwesterly side of Mailson square, thence from Broadway to Fighth avenue by the most advantageous lines, to connect with the Butson River Railroad. Also

ABRANCH LINE ON THE NAST SIDE

to connect with the New York and Harlem Railroad, and shall not be under Fourth avenue without the consent of the Harlem Railroad Company. The capital stock to be \$10,000,000. The Governor to nominate eight additional persons to be the first associates in the enterprise, to hold office for one year.

Senator Woodin offered a resolution that the Senate receive with regret the information of

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM CASSIDY,

so long a distinguished conductor of a leading press at the seat of government; and that in testimony of their sense of the public loss the Senate do now adjourn.

Remarks expressing

THE REGREY OF THE FULLIO

generally at the loss of the great journalist were made by Senators Woodin, Murphy and Benedict, when the

Assembly. ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of the following bills, as noted :-

Authorizing the Supervisors of Dutchess county
to BORROW MONEY to pay the tax on account of the canal and general fund Attention was called to the fact that there were several counties in the same dilemma, and with a view to hav-ing a general bill prepared progress was reported in the House.

ing a general bill prepared progress was reported in the House.

Mr. Carpender moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

The motion to order the bill to a third reading was carried.

The resolution amending the constitution so as to EXCLUDE FROM THE RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE PERSONNERS OF THE RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE PERSONNERS OF THE RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE PRISONNERS OF THE RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE PROBLEM OF THE RIGHT OF THE PROBLEM OF T Mr. Pikuson-Amending the charter of Sche

tady.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL RESOLUTION.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on the death of Williams

H. Saward. Appointment of a joint committee.

H. Seward.

The Chair announced the following committee on the part of the House on the Seward memorial resolution:

Messrs, Clapp, Van Cott, Blackie, Beebe and McGuire.

PASSED.

PASSED.

Messrs. Clapp, Van Cott, Blackie, Beebe and McGuire.

The bill extending the time for the collection of assessments for the improvement of Atlantic avenue in the town of New Lots, Kings county, was passed.

By Mr. Cochus—Amending the Brooklyn Police act also granting additional privileges to the Broadway Rull-road Company of brooklyn; also to regulate elections in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Jacons—To empower the Courts of Sessions of Kings county to try all cases of misdemeanor in that county; also to enable the Evergreen Association to acquire and hold real estate.

By Mr. Healex—authorizing the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks in New York.

By Mr. Pell—To charter the Loan and Security Company

By Mr. Prill—To charter the Loan and Security Company.

By Mr. Crany—To provide for the Eastern Boulevard
in the city of New York. The bill provides that the following streets and avenues shall hereafter be known as
Seventy-second street, from Fifth avenue to avenue A;
avenue A, from Seventy second street to Eighty-sixth
street; Seventy-ninth street, from avenue A to avenue B;
avenue B, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth street;
Eighty-sixth street, from avenue A to avenue
B; Ninety-sixth street, from Fith avenue to Third
avenue, and Eleventh street, from Fith avenue to Third
avenue, and Eleventh street, from Fith avenue to Third
avenue, and Eleventh street, from Fith avenue to Third
for the fitter of the Fitter Security of Eleventh
A, and also avenue A, from the vicinity of Eleventh
street to Harlem River. The Department of Public
Parks shall forthwith lay out and establish, of the width
of 100 feet, a street or avenue, also to be known as the
Eastern Boulevard, extending from the intersection of
avenue A and Eighty-sixth street diagonally across the
blocks and streets and avenues or through the same, as said

Mr. McGuraz-Relating to wills, which provides when a will is regarded as having been made under the in-fluence of an unsound mind, and shall be held as void un-

fluence of an unsound mind, and shall be held as void unless the contrary is proven.

By Mr. Pattlirs—Authorizing Borough Supervisors to
levy the tax for canal and general fund deficiency.

By Mr. Van Cort—Amending the act relative to

JEROW
In the city and county of New York, which simply defines the amount to be paid and by whom.

By Mr. Van Cort—Concerning actions against sheriffs,
which simply requires when a sheriff shall have received
indennity against coasequences, the party on whose
behalf such indemnity shall be given shall have the right
to appoint the attorney and counsel to defend the action
in the name of the Sheriff.

Mr. Cochur's bill provides that the salaries of sergeants of

shall be \$1,500 each annually; roundsmen, \$1,300 each; patrolmen, \$1,200 each, and doormen \$300 each.

By Mr. Rosz—That the Comptroller be requested to furnish the House a statement of THE WHOLE ABOUNT OF INDEPENDENTS OF THE CAMALE amount paid by the State for canal purposes of every name and nature since that date, and also the indebtedness of the canals at this time. Also all funds received by the State from said canals, except for canal purposes. Adopted.

Adopted.

THE INSURANCE DEFARMMENT.

Mr. BARCCK said he held in his hand a preamble and concurrent resolution in relation to the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. So far as he knew, no previous Legislature had found it necessary to censure in a public manner the official annual report of any officer of the State in high position. A sense of self-respect and a regard for the rights and dignity of the Legislature alone impelled him to perform

nual report of any officer of the State in high position. A sense of self-respect and a regard for the rights and dignity of the Legislature alone impelled him to perform

THE UNFLEXISANT DUTY.

Of presenting the preamble and resolutions. He then officered the following:—
Whereas the Assembly, after a full investigation as log the official conduct of George W. Miller as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, did on the 7th day of May, 1872, pass

A RESOLUTION THAT THE SAID MILLER BE BENOVED from that office, and send the same to the Senate for itsy concurrence; and whereas the said Miller did while said resolution was pending in the Senate and on the—day of May, 1772, resign his said office; and
Whereas it is required by law that the annual report of the Insurance Department shall be made by the first day of April, in each year, and the said Miller did make what purported to be the annual report of that department, on the list day of April of that year; nevertheless he has, after his forced resignation, composed and been permitted by that department to have-printed and published, as a part of said annual report, matter that was not in fact part of it, but which relates to proceedings that transpired after the making of said report, devoting over fifty printed pages thereof to an attempt to justify himself and to personal attacks upon others, to a direct charge of
INTENTIONAL INJUSTICE PERFETRATED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

and avowed to be intended by the Senate; to a charge that the Speaker of the Assembly permitted a man who was seeking his removal to control the appointment of the Committee on Insurance; and whereas such publication was wholly unauthorized and illegal, and is believed to be unruthmi and unjust, therefore, Resolved if the Senate concur, that all of the control the Superintendent of the Insurance; and whereas such publication was wholly unauthorized and illegal, and is believed to be unruthmi and unjust, therefore, Resolved if the Senate concur, that all of the control therein, entitled. "Thirteen

preamble nerves, or to any officer or committee thereof, is warmer, unjust, and, under any circumstances, in that respect, and as to personal attacks upon individuals, improper matter to appear as the report of a State officer.

Resolved to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and that these resolutions, with the preamble, be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and that he be instructed to print and publish the same in connection with his next annual report.

By Mr. Derring Calling upon the New York Board of Health to report within ten days information concerning bermet for the removal of noxions matter from buildings and vaults. Adopted.

Mr. Pusicon rose and announced with much feeling and in brief remarks. Sharm or willtan Cassiby.

and a committee of seven was then appointed to report suitable resolutions. The following was the committee:—
Messrs. Pierson, Alberger, Husted, Prince, Jacobs, Ray, and C. G. Cornell.

Mr. Cocnuck offered a resolution that a select committee of five be appointed to investigate the case of the matter of building the East River Bridge.

By Mr. Blessing—Calling upon the Eighth Avenua Railroad Company to report to the House why they charge ten cents for conveying a portion of their passengers.

The House then adjourned